

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Required Report - public distribution

Date: 9/16/2017

GAIN Report Number: JA7113

Japan

Poultry and Products Annual

2017 Market Situation Summary and 2018 Outlook

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Report Highlights:

Japanese domestic broiler production is forecast to reach a new record-high in 2017 on lower input costs and higher farm gate prices. Strong broiler consumption growth in food service and ready-to-eat foods is anticipated to drive imports up in 2017 though market saturation and cross-commodity competition may have a dampening effect in 2018. Production is forecast to remain flat in 2018 as year-end stocks decrease slightly to offset reduced imports.

Executive Summary:

Following record-high domestic broiler production in Japan in 2016, FAS/Tokyo forecasts even higher production in 2017 at 1.44 million MT (up 1.3% from 2016) on lower input costs and higher farm gate prices. Total broiler imports are forecast to grow three percent in 2017 to roughly one million MT driven largely by growth in prepared broiler product imports from Thailand and China. Total broiler consumption in 2017 is anticipated to surpass last year's record high, up two percent to 2.435 million MT on increased demand for ready-to-eat cooked products. Production is forecast to remain stable in 2018 as lower imports reflect an anticipated dampening of demand on strong cross-commodity competition from beef and pork in the retail sector. Year-ending broiler stocks are projected flat in 2017 with a modest decline in 2018 to offset flat production and marginally lower imports.

Commodities:

Poultry, Meat, Broiler

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Broiler PS&D Table

Poultry, Meat, Broiler	2016		2017		2018	
	Jan 2016		Jan 2017		Jan 2018	
Market Begin Year						
Japan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Inventory (Reference)	134	134	133	135	0	135
Slaughter (Reference)	680	677	675	680	0	680
Beginning Stocks	137	137	146	146	0	146
Production	1440	1431	1440	1440	0	1440
Total Imports	973	973	960	1005	0	990
Total Supply	2550	2541	2546	2591	0	2576
Total Exports	10	9	10	10	0	10
Human Consumption	2394	2386	2390	2435	0	2425
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	2394	2386	2390	2435	0	2425
Total Use	2404	2395	2400	2445	0	2435
Ending Stocks	146	146	146	146	0	141
Total Distribution	2550	2541	2546	2591	0	2576

(MIL HEAD) ,(1000 MT)

Preface:

This report is an update to [JA6026](#) Japan Poultry and Products Annual dated October 12, 2016 and the production, supply, and distribution (PS&D) mid-term revision in February 2017 (reflected in USDA official numbers in the PS&D table above). The table has been adjusted to reflect recently published official numbers for the full calendar year 2016 and year-to-date 2017 (January-July). All references to years in this report are on a calendar year basis unless otherwise noted.

Broilers comprise over 90 percent of Japan's domestic poultry meat production with spent layer hens and smaller free range chickens comprising most of the remainder. Very few other poultry species are produced commercially in Japan. Total consumption in the PS&D table accounts for consumption of domestic broiler meat (dressed whole bird, bone-in), imported broiler meat (raw bone-in meat as well as boneless cuts), and imported prepared and processed broiler meat products (cooked boneless meat).

Stocks data includes imported broiler meat (accounting for over 80 percent of total stocks) and domestic poultry meat, but does not include imported prepared and processed products.

Note on General Consumption Patterns in Japan: The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) estimates that households (as measured by retail consumption data) consume approximately 40 percent of total broiler meat in Japan. Food service, ready-to-eat food businesses, and other institutional end-users (including catering, central kitchens, etc.) consume 53 percent, with the remaining volumes utilized in processed products. While Japanese domestic chilled raw broiler meat dominates the retail market, imported raw broiler meat and cooked prepared products are extensively used in food service, ready-to-eat food businesses, and other institutional users.

The quantities discussed in this text are on a product weight basis. Conversion rates are not used for import numbers, which are reported on a customs cleared weight.

Broiler:

2017 Market Situation Summary and Update

Japan's Broiler Demand and Supply Up in 2017, with Consumption and Imports Forecast to Set New Record Highs

Increased stocks in the first half of 2016 gradually unwound in the second half of 2016 through to the first half of 2017, reducing the broiler meat surplus that had built up in the first half of 2016. Agriculture and Livestock Industry Corporation (ALIC) data showed that June 2017 ending poultry stocks were 10 percent lower compared to June 2016 (at 151,028 MT) as imports of raw broiler meat in the first half of 2017 fell eight percent year-on-year to 259,901 MT (see Note 1 and Table 3). In the same period, domestic production was down slightly from the previous year to 771,770 MT (including small volumes of spent hens and free range chickens).

Note 1: June stocks data by origin showed imported raw broiler meat down 12 percent to 124,136 MT and domestic broiler meat up two percent to 26,892 MT. Imported raw frozen poultry meat accounted for over 80 percent of monthly stocks.

Meanwhile, ALIC data on the volume of broiler meat distributed (not including imported prepared cooked products) was slightly higher compared to the same period in 2016 at 1,026,701 MT. Household chicken consumption in the first half of 2017 remained relatively flat compared to 2016, capping an upward trend seen over the past five years. Restored demand and supply balance in Japan's poultry market appears to be having a positive effect on domestic broiler meat prices which began to recover in the first half of 2017 after having weakened in the previous year due to an overall supply surplus (domestic and imports). In the first half of 2017, the average wholesale price of domestic leg meat (fresh/chilled) increased five percent year-on-year to 676 yen/kg (see Table 1 and Table 2). The price of breast meat also rebounded from the previous year's plunge, up 18 percent to 314 yen/kg, with the recovery partly attributed to strong demand from the ready-to-eat business segment for cooked breast meat and further processed products. For example, a new retail product known as "salad chicken" (which contains a half piece of cooked breast meat of either domestic or imported origin, marinated in lightly flavored sauces) generated high sales in retail and convenience chains this year.

Ministry of Finance trade data showed that Japan's raw broiler meat imports fell eight percent year-on-year to 300,655 MT through the first seven months of 2017, with imports from Brazil down 15 percent to 220,163 MT, reflecting stock adjustments from 2016. Brazil's share was reduced by six percentage points to 73 percent over the same period compared to last year, losing ground to Thailand whose share rose six percentage points to 23 percent (or 67,781 MT, up 25 percent). Thailand has sustained continuous growth since Japan's lifting of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) restrictions on raw broiler meat from Thailand in 2014. Despite Brazil's lower export offers (partly on weaker exchange rates), Brazil's meat scandal in March this year caused concern among Japanese end-users who switched over to products from Thailand whose export offers are said to be much higher compared to Brazil (Table 4-A).

Over the same period, Japan's imports of prepared cooked broiler meat increased 14 percent year-on-year to 266,360 MT with Thailand holding a 61 percent share (161,892 MT, up 14 percent) and China holding a 38 percent share (102,052 MT, up 13 percent). Overall growth in this sector can be attributed to Japan's growing sales of ready-to-eat foods sold at retail and served at food service outlets. China's export growth this year came largely on Japan's resumed purchase of *kara-age* (Japanese style fried chicken using leg meat) on lower Chinese offer prices. Demand for this specific item had previously shifted to Thailand over food safety concerns. Thailand's growth this year came on increased shipments of popular "salad chicken" (breast meat) items in addition to traditional *kara-age* type products. China remained a key supplier for cooked *yakitori* (diced broiled leg meat skewered on bamboo sticks).

Anticipating sustained demand for ready-to-eat food products in 2017, FAS/Tokyo projects Japan's total broiler meat imports in 2017 to increase three percent year-on-year to 1.005 million MT, surpassing last year's record high. Although raw broiler meat imports are projected down one percent to 545,000 MT (Brazil down four percent to 400,000 MT; Thailand up 9 percent to 120,000 MT) this is outweighed by a nine percent import increase in cooked prepared broiler products at 460,000 MT (Thailand up seven percent to 275,000 MT; China, up 10 percent to 180,000 MT). The first half reduction of Brazil's raw broiler meat exports is expected to recover somewhat in the second half on industry accounts that a significant volume of Brazilian broiler shipments are due to arrive in Japan in the coming months.

Japanese domestic production is projected slightly higher at 1.44 million MT on higher farm gate prices (averaging 2,284 yen/10 kg) in the first half of 2017 and slightly lower formula mix feed prices (averaging 69,855 yen/MT). Japanese total broiler consumption in 2017 appears to be on course to reach another record high, projected at 2.435 million MT, up two percent over the previous year, with growth mainly attributed to increased consumption of ready-to-eat cooked broiler meat products. Growth may be moderated somewhat by cross-commodity competition in the retail segment with beef and pork (see Note 2).

Note 2: FAS/Tokyo provided data in the latest Livestock and Products Annual ([JA7110](#) dated September 5, 2017) from the Japan Food Service Association indicating that growing sales in the Japanese food service and ready-to-eat foods sectors contributed to increased consumption of beef and pork in 2017.

2018 Outlook

Cross-Commodity Competition to Cap Consumption and Import Growth Prospects

FAS/Tokyo anticipates Japanese broiler market dynamics to hold relatively stable in 2018 as Japanese food service and ready-to-eat food business sectors, which pushed overall animal protein consumption upward over the previous year, continue to support high levels of poultry consumption. As cross-commodity competition intensifies, FAS/Tokyo projects total Japanese broiler meat consumption in 2018 to decrease just slightly from the previous year to 2.425 million MT. Imports of raw broiler meat in 2018 are projected down slightly to 540,000 MT, but maintaining a higher level than 2016. Import growth from Brazil is expected to be curtailed by strong competition from Thailand. FAS/Tokyo projects moderately lower imports of prepared cooked broiler meat products, down two percent to 450,000 MT with market shares for Thailand and China holding steady at 60 percent and 39 percent, respectively.

Japanese domestic broiler production in 2018 is projected to remain flat at 1.44 million MT, supported by an anticipated (albeit moderate) price recovery and relatively stable prices for formula mixed feeds. However, growing sales competition with beef and pork in the retail sector are expected to apply downward pressure on market prices for domestic broiler meat, dampening potential production growth. As a result of lower imports and moderate consumption, 2018 year-ending stocks are estimated to decrease slightly to 141,000 MT.

Supplemental Tables:

Table 1: Average Household Expenditures and Quantities Purchased of Selected Commodities YTD (Two or more persons per household)

	Beef				Pork				Chicken			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)	
2012	18,173		6,765		23,771		18,770		12,769		14,614	
2013	19,559		6,894		24,989		19,460		13,260		15,133	
% Chg.	8%		2%		5%		4%		4%		4%	
2014	21,120		6,584		27,622		19,288		14,527		15,491	
% Chg.	8%		-4%		11%		-1%		10%		2%	
2015	21,125		6,208		29,713		19,869		15,307		15,691	
% Chg.	0%		-6%		8%		3%		5%		1%	
2016	21,837		6,437		29,466		20,421		15,290		16,238	
% Chg.	3%		4%		-1%		3%		0%		3%	
	Beef				Pork				Chicken			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)	
Jan.	1,843	4%	515	-4%	2,575	6%	1,739	8%	1,336	8%	1,335	6%
Feb.	1,650	11%	503	6%	2,492	5%	1,684	7%	1,292	5%	1,310	2%
Mar.	1,737	8%	523	8%	2,474	-1%	1,779	7%	1,302	1%	1,433	7%
Apr.	1,733	6%	527	9%	2,404	-2%	1,689	2%	1,226	-5%	1,303	-1%
May	1,839	3%	517	-9%	2,425	-1%	1,651	1%	1,253	1%	1,331	5%
Jun.	1,648	7%	503	3%	2,317	-6%	1,657	0%	1,154	-5%	1,326	3%
Jul.	1,732	6%	512	9%	2,341	-1%	1,608	0%	1,123	-2%	1,187	3%
Aug.	1,880	3%	553	5%	2,385	-2%	1,626	4%	1,114	-1%	1,160	4%
Sept.	1,529	-4%	497	0%	2,331	-2%	1,598	0%	1,189	-3%	1,293	0%
Oct.	1,628	-2%	526	7%	2,529	-2%	1,806	3%	1,303	0%	1,426	4%
Nov.	1,680	1%	539	9%	2,505	-3%	1,755	2%	1,352	2%	1,493	7%
Dec.	2,938	1%	722	4%	2,688	-1%	1,829	2%	1,646	-2%	1,641	2%
2016 Total	21,837		6,437		29,466		20,421		15,290		16,238	
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)	

	Yen)		(Grams)		Yen)		(Grams)		Yen)		(Grams)	
Jan.	1,759	-5%	513	0%	2,547	-1%	1,762	1%	1,325	-1%	1,359	2%
Feb.	1,459	-12%	471	-6%	2,403	-4%	1,664	-1%	1,246	-4%	1,360	4%
Mar.	1,645	-5%	513	-2%	2,497	1%	1,774	0%	1,307	0%	1,385	-3%
Apr.	1,665	-4%	528	0%	2,414	0%	1,707	1%	1,268	3%	1,327	2%
May	1,793	-3%	549	6%	2,436	0%	1,686	2%	1,287	3%	1,316	-1%
Jun.	1,665	1%	500	-1%	2,378	3%	1,662	0%	1,232	7%	1,279	-4%
2016 (Jan - Jun)	10,450		3,088		14,687		10,199		7,563		8,038	
2017 (Jan - June)	9,986		3,074		14,675		10,255		7,665		8,026	
% Chg.	-4%		0%		0%		1%		1%		0%	

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

	Ground Meat				Ham				Sausage			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)	
2012	1,920		1,860		5,626		3,059		7,076		5,466	
2013	1,952		1,848		5,630		3,007		7,211		5,524	
% Chg.	-3%		-2%		0%		1%		0%		1%	
2014	2,256		1,912		5,833		2,891		7,467		5,371	
% Chg.	16%		3%		4%		-4%		4%		-3%	
2015	2,430		1,871		5,807		2,863		7,189		5,132	
% Chg.	8%		-2%		0%		-1%		-4%		-4%	
2016 Total	2,487		1,941		5,504		2,769		7,387		5,226	
% Chg.	2%		4%		-5%		-3%		3%		2%	
	Ground Meat				Ham				Sausage			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)	
Jan.	199	8%	157	3%	356	8%	177	0%	559	-2%	395	1%
Feb.	205	6%	159	7%	315	-2%	156	-4%	583	0%	414	5%
Mar.	218	11%	167	14%	346	-4%	185	4%	616	-3%	428	-3%
Apr.	216	4%	162	-1%	361	-7%	173	-13%	620	-5%	441	-1%
May	220	6%	176	11%	415	-6%	208	-5%	662	2%	464	5%
Jun.	212	-1%	157	-4%	484	-1%	256	6%	595	-4%	430	-2%
Jul.	207	1%	165	4%	668	7%	330	2%	596	-1%	425	4%
Aug.	211	7%	156	4%	455	-14%	233	-11%	631	-4%	437	2%
Sept.	207	-4%	160	-3%	346	-7%	177	-11%	616	-4%	420	-6%
Oct.	203	-3%	168	2%	335	-10%	181	-2%	632	0%	459	1%
Nov.	201	-5%	162	2%	547	12%	293	19%	623	7%	452	11%
Dec.	188	1%	152	7%	876	-20%	400	-15%	654	79%	461	7%
2016 Total	2,487		1,941		5,504		2,769		7,387		5,226	
	Ground Meat				Ham				Sausage			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)	
Jan.	192	-4%	157	0%	320	-10%	163	-8%	551	-1%	390	-1%
Feb.	193	-6%	151	-5%	290	-8%	151	-3%	543	-7%	394	-5%
Mar.	219	0%	177	6%	335	-3%	173	-6%	616	0%	437	2%
Apr.	221	2%	172	6%	344	-5%	180	4%	633	2%	441	0%
May	225	2%	172	-2%	405	-2%	206	-1%	657	-1%	471	2%
Jun.	235	11%	181	15%	450	-7%	233	-9%	615	3%	448	4%
2016 (Jan - Jun)	1,270		978		2,277		1,155		3,635		2,572	
2017 (Jan - June)	1,285		1,010		2,144		1,106		3,615		2,581	
% Chg.	1%		3%		-6%		-4%		-1%		0%	

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

	Bacon		Yakitori		Cutlet	
	Expenditure (JP Yen)	Quantity (Grams)	Expenditure (JP Yen)	Quantity (Grams)	Expenditure (JP Yen)	Quantity (Grams)
2012	2,398	1,470	1,952		1,587	

2013	2,417		1,476		1,911			1,603				
% Chg.	-1%		-1%		3%			2%				
2014	2,601		1,479		2,012			1,746				
% Chg.	8%		0%		5%			9%				
2015	2,655		1,481		2,157			1,870				
% Chg.	2%		0%		7%			7%				
2016	2,600		1,472		1,862			2,248				
% Chg.	-2%		-1%		-14%			20%				
	Bacon				Cutlet				Yakitori			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)	
Jan.	184	-6%	104	-10%	146	-1%			171	23%		
Feb.	210	0%	113	-4%	156	8%			156	7%		
Mar.	223	-7%	129	-1%	168	-8%			179	10%		
Apr.	218	-6%	126	0%	162	-7%			177	9%		
May	228	-5%	128	-1%	170	-10%			204	26%		
Jun.	224	-5%	128	-5%	154	-5%			175	14%		
Jul.	215	0%	125	2%	162	-21%			222	38%		
Aug.	225	6%	122	6%	160	-35%			258	61%		
Sept.	215	-5%	123	-1%	150	-18%			170	12%		
Oct.	221	-1%	127	-1%	152	-16%			191	19%		
Nov.	216	0%	124	1%	140	-9%			152	-1%		
Dec.	221	5%	123	7%	142	-26%			193	22%		
2016 Total	2,600		1,472		1,862				2,248			
	Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)		Expenditure (JP Yen)		Quantity (Grams)	
Jan.	192	4%	104	0%	150	3%			154	-10%		
Feb.	198	-6%	114	1%	146	-6%			146	-6%		
Mar.	222	0%	131	2%	156	-7%			170	-5%		
Apr.	213	-2%	128	2%	164	1%			188	6%		
May	232	2%	136	6%	159	-6%			213	4%		
Jun.	223	0%	128	0%	169	10%			186	6%		
2016 (Jan - Jun)	1,287		728		956				1,062			
2017 (Jan - June)	1,280		741		944				1,057			
% Chg.	-1%		2%		-1%				0%			

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

Table 2: Monthly Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Broiler Meat (Fresh/Chilled)

Unit: JP Yen per Kg.

Bone-less Leg									
	2013	2014	% chg.	2015	% chg.	2016	% chg.	2017	% chg.
Jan.	642	710	11%	681	-4%	690	1%	703	2%
Feb.	622	682	10%	661	-3%	652	-1%	703	8%
Mar.	596	662	11%	653	-1%	637	-2%	688	8%
Apr.	574	637	11%	650	2%	633	-3%	669	6%
May	567	620	9%	633	2%	632	0%	656	4%
Jun.	544	600	10%	620	3%	620	0%	638	3%
Jul.	534	581	9%	628	8%	614	-2%	600	-2%
Aug.	540	569	5%	625	10%	608	-3%	574	-6%
Sep.	577	590	2%	633	7%	610	-4%		
Oct.	615	617	0%	660	7%	640	-3%		
Nov.	646	634	-2%	672	6%	659	-2%		
Dec.	690	671	-3%	689	3%	684	-1%		
1st Qtr. Ave.	620	685	10%	665	-3%	660	-1%	698	6%
2nd Qtr. Ave.	562	619	10%	634	2%	629	-1%	654	4%
3rd Qtr. Ave.	550	580	5%	629	8%	610	-3%		
4th Qtr. Ave.	650	641	-1%	674	5%	661	-2%		
Year Ave.	596	631	6%	650	3%	640	-2%		
Breast									
	2013	2014	% chg.	2015	% chg.	2016	% chg.	2017	% chg.
Jan.	222	265	19%	330	25%	298	-10%	270	-9%
Feb.	210	268	28%	331	24%	272	-18%	291	7%
Mar.	215	271	26%	338	25%	263	-22%	313	19%
Apr.	222	272	23%	336	24%	257	-24%	327	27%
May	231	278	20%	337	21%	255	-24%	340	33%
Jun.	264	291	10%	342	18%	248	-27%	342	38%
Jul.	276	291	5%	350	20%	245	-30%	333	36%
Aug.	284	299	5%	353	18%	251	-29%	327	30%
Sep.	282	315	12%	351	11%	259	-26%		
Oct.	277	330	19%	349	6%	276	-21%		
Nov.	270	332	23%	344	4%	284	-18%		
Dec.	268	327	22%	327	0%	275	-16%		
1st Qtr. Ave.	216	268	24%	333	24%	278	-17%	292	5%
2nd Qtr. Ave.	239	280	17%	338	21%	253	-25%	336	33%
3rd Qtr. Ave.	281	302	7%	351	16%	252	-28%		
4th Qtr. Ave.	272	330	21%	340	3%	278	-18%		
Year Ave.	252	295	17%	341	16%	265	-22%		

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics (Quarterly average price is compiled by FAS Tokyo based on original ALIC monthly data.)

Table 3: Monthly Ending Stocks of Poultry Meat YTD

Unit: Metric Ton

	2013	2014	% chg.	2015	% chg.	2016	% chg.	2017	% chg.
Jan.	137,059	109,646	-20%	124,518	14%	147,314	18%	137,206	-7%
Feb.	138,905	109,702	-21%	124,017	13%	156,979	27%	139,307	-11%
Mar.	137,903	100,045	-27%	117,368	17%	156,444	33%	135,759	-13%
Apr.	132,563	102,887	-22%	115,204	12%	156,298	36%	135,777	-13%
May	138,047	109,614	-21%	116,936	7%	162,872	39%	142,376	-13%
Jun.	138,202	113,126	-18%	123,687	9%	167,880	36%	151,028	-10%
Jul.	133,665	117,782	-12%	123,955	5%	167,803	35%	147,703	-12%
Aug.	131,266	117,631	-10%	129,096	10%	169,453	31%		
Sep.	124,553	123,076	-1%	131,548	7%	165,114	26%		

Oct.	120,096	122,686	2%	141,128	15%	164,984	17%		
Nov.	108,073	124,452	15%	141,413	14%	161,771	14%		
Dec.	101,532	118,017	16%	137,396	16%	146,058	6%		

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

Note: Figures represents the poultry meat estimates. Imported poultry cuts roughly accounts roughly 80% of ending stocks on the average with the majority being broiler meat.

Table 4-A: Japanese Imports of Broiler Meat/CIF Price YTD

Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)

Partner Country	Calendar Year							Year To Date		
	2013	2014	% Chg.	2015	% Chg.	2016	% Chg.	07/2016	07/2017	% Chg.
World	414,243	475,225	15%	529,458	11%	551,181	4%	328,342	300,655	-8%
Brazil	387,202	399,294	3%	408,923	2%	415,827	2%	258,834	220,163	-15%
Thailand	0	44,617	n/a	92,347	107%	109,906	19%	54,414	67,781	25%
United States	22,460	25,874	15%	22,702	-12%	20,953	-8%	11,889	10,609	-11%
Australia	0	0	n/a	1,774	n/a	2,019	14%	1,691	704	-58%
Philippines	3,618	4,599	27%	2,353	-49%	1,295	-45%	721	644	-11%
Others	963	841	-13%	1,359	62%	1,181	-13%	793	754	-5%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Partner Country	Share Chart							Year To Date		
	2013	2014	% Points Gain	2015	% Points Gain	2016	% Points Gain	07/2016	07/2017	% Points Gain
World	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Brazil	93%	84%	-9%	77%	-7%	75%	-2%	79%	73%	-6%
Thailand	0%	9%	9%	17%	8%	20%	2%	17%	23%	6%
United States	5%	5%	0%	4%	-1%	4%	0%	4%	4%	0%
Australia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Philippines	1%	1%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Unit: U.S. Dollar per Metric Ton

Partner Country	Calendar Year							Year To Date		
	2013	2014	% Chg.	2015	% Chg.	2016	% Chg.	07/2016	07/2017	% Chg.
World	2,712	2,800	3%	2,473	-12%	2,024	-18%	1,973	2,212	12%
Brazil	2,722	2,769	2%	2,403	-13%	1,861	-23%	1,853	2,016	9%
Thailand	0	3,289	n/a	2,878	-12%	2,659	-8%	2,571	2,873	12%
United States	2,207	2,243	2%	1,950	-13%	1,777	-9%	1,679	1,939	15%
Australia	0	0	n/a	2,357	n/a	2,310	-2%	2,301	2,269	-1%
Philippines	4,556	3,791	-17%	3,760	-1%	3,774	0%	3,700	4,543	23%

Source of Data: Global Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Table 4-B: Japanese Imports of Prepared Broiler Products/CIF Price YTD

Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)

Partner Country	Calendar Year							Year To Date		
	2013	2014	% Chg.	2015	% Chg.	2016	% Chg.	07/2016	07/2017	% Chg.
World	439,965	412,451	-6%	406,127	-2%	422,016	4%	233,156	266,360	14%
Thailand	214,158	197,425	-8%	232,998	18%	255,496	10%	141,544	161,892	14%
China	220,923	212,417	-4%	170,917	-20%	163,373	-4%	90,408	102,052	13%
Brazil	2,732	949	-65%	863	-9%	1,879	118%	651	1,770	172%
Korea, South	1,179	859	-27%	909	6%	876	-4%	367	432	18%
Philippines	228	279	22%	244	-13%	169	-31%	89	77	-13%
Others	745	522	-30%	196	-62%	223	14%	97	137	41%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Partner Country	Calendar Year							Year To Date		
	2013	2014	% Point Gain	2015	% Point Gain	2016	% Point Gain	07/2016	07/2017	% Point Gain

World	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Thailand	49%	48%	-1%	57%	10%	61%	3%	61%	61%	0%
China	50%	52%	1%	42%	-9%	39%	-3%	39%	38%	0%
Brazil	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Korea, South	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Philippines	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)

Unit: U.S. Dollars per Metric Ton

Partner Country	Calendar Year							Year To Date		
	2013	2014	% Chg.	2015	% Chg.	2016	% Chg.	07/2016	07/2017	% Chg.
World	4,834	4,702	-3%	4,641	-1%	4,580	-1%	4,617	4,619	0%
Thailand	5,095	4,911	-4%	4,822	-2%	4,793	-1%	4,812	4,794	0%
China	4,611	4,517	-2%	4,403	-3%	4,264	-3%	4,322	4,365	1%
Brazil	2,595	2,633	1%	2,721	3%	2,911	7%	2,760	3,102	12%
Korea, South	4,528	4,364	-4%	4,033	-8%	4,332	7%	4,538	4,413	-3%
Philippines	6,530	5,964	-9%	6,510	9%	6,090	-6%	6,149	6,070	-1%

Source of Data: Global Atlas (Japan Ministry of Finance)